

# The Weekly Contributor

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

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## LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 8, AVRIL 1882.

Les dernières nouvelles de la Jeannette sont excessivement mauvaises. Plusieurs récits venant des informés qui faisaient partie de cet équipage nous disent que ceux-ci étaient forcés de se diviser en plusieurs bandes. Ces malheureux ont eu à supporter des souffrances impossibles à décrire, des souffrances que l'imagination se refuse à concevoir, tant il est incroyable que le septième humain puisse y résister. Comment ne peut-on pas comprendre que de risquer de pareilles entreprises c'est presque désirer accomplir des miracles, que de nos jours on ne voit plus. Ces folles entreprises, de pousser des recherches scientifiques dans les régions arctiques devraient rencontrer de la part du monde une réprobation soutenue. N'est-ce pas vouloir lutter contre l'impossibilité? Le Pôle Nord! n'en connaissons nous pas assez pour l'usage matériel que les peuples en demandent. Où est la nécessité, dans un but scientifique, de nous amener au delà du détroit de Behring, par le moyen duquel on pénétrerait dans la Sibirie. Ce n'est certainement pas dans l'idée d'une colonisation, dans ces endroits, où le sang humain se trouve paralysé à 15° ou 20° degrés et moins au-dessous du "Reaumur". Dans un but scientifique disons-nous. Admettons qu'il y a possibilité, mais il est parfaitement ridicule de penser que jamais les gros négociants s'aventureraient à expédier par cette voie, soit d'un côté ou soit de l'autre, leurs marchandises. Alors pour ce but scientifique, est-il besoin de martyrs. Allons donc! Pour ce qu'il en est des régions du Nord, et surtout celles où la Jeannette a subi ces désastres, que la science attende le moment que le ballon sera gouvernable, ou y arrive. Plaçant quelques centaines de pieds au-dessus de ces montagnes de glaces, les hardis chercheurs, il nous semble, arriveront à déduire pour la science, tout ce que l'on aura besoin d'apprendre sur ces régions.

Nous formons des vœux pour que ce malheureux capitaine de Loug et ses compagnons, soient retrouvés tantôt par la science que pour l'humanité, mais nous souhaitons aussi que les gouvernements empêchent à l'avenir ces hommes intrépides de poursuivre de telles chimères.

Le carême est fini, ou tout au moins il le sera ce soir, et nous allons maintenant rentrer dans les plaisirs du printemps et de l'été. Mr. Jos. Allan, que nous connaissons tous comme un excellent artiste-amateur, se propose de donner un grand concert vocal et instrumental, suivi d'un bal, à la salle Maconique coin St. Pierre et St. Claude, lundi, Avril 24, 1882. Il sera secondé par plusieurs de ses amis artistes-amateurs, que nous avons déjà entendus dans les concerts précédents, des demoiselles Hewlett et Macarty. Il nous est promis les plus beaux motifs d'opéra, les chansonnets comiques, les excentricités Irlandaises. Le couronnement du concert aura lieu par une "Belle Fée", interprétée par A. C. C. W. et J. L. Nous souhaitons à Mr. Allan et à ses amis, les succès que leurs efforts méritent. Prix d'admission 25 sous. Chaises réservées 50 sous. L'orchestre sera sous la direction du Prof. S. Gayard. Le piano sera tenu par le Prof. Ang. Dennis.

A bien considérer le résultat des élections pour les différents wards, on est porté à croire à l'impossibilité de rallier sous une même bannière, les deux factions du parti Républicain. Les élections en général se sont bien passées, pour ce

qu'il en est de la paix publique, mais plusieurs wards (malgré le compromis des deux factions d'avoir un poll pour chaque ward) ont eu deux polls, le 4e ward entre autres, et ceci occasionnera de nouveaux débats et de nouvelles complications. Les contestations seront encore à l'ordre, espérons cependant que les chefs qui ont à cœur le succès général du parti ne s'arrêteront pas à des intérêts personnels, mais qu'ils arriveront à effectuer une conciliation honorable pour tous, et capable de garantir au grand parti un succès écrasant aux prochaines élections.

L'espace nous avait fait défaut, mais nous devons prévenir nos lecteurs que la compagnie du Louisville et du Nashville R. R. avait retiré cette enseigne (Colored Sitting Room), bureau d'attente des gens de couleur, que l'on voyait sur le dépôt de la rue du Canal. Nous avions mentionné ce fait en anglais et en français dans notre numéro du 25 février passé, et nous sommes heureux que ces messieurs de la compagnie aient en les mêmes pensées que nous à l'égard de cette distinction. "L'enseigne a été retirée donc," et aujourd'hui nous nous exprimons, pour les exhortations qui vont bientôt commencer, d'annoncer à nos amis et aux sociétés de la ville, qu'ils trouveront la compagnie prête à répartir à tout le monde sans aucune distinction, les mêmes privilèges.

Les Stalwarts du 4e Ward ont tenu lundi passé un grand meeting dans la salle rue Derbigny près Donane.

Il y avait deux présidents, qui furent accueillis avec enthousiasme.

Les messieurs James Lewis, Simon Belden et W. G. Brown firent des discours; l'éloquence de ces hommes distingués reçurent l'applaudissement unanime.

Le gouverneur Pinchback fut invité à adresser le meeting, mais ne put se rendre sur les lieux, à cause de maladie. Il envoya à l'assemblée la communication suivante:

«Au Président et aux membres du Club Républicain du 4e Ward.

Messieurs:—Depuis la publication de la notice concernant votre réunion ce soir, et dans laquelle vous vous êtes plu à me mentionner, j'ai été anxieux de me trouver parmi vous, et d'enrouler mon nom sur vos livres, comme un humble et loyal membre du club de ce grand parti. Je considère que le caractère de notre gouvernement de la ville et de l'Etat et de la Nation, déterminé par le travail préliminaire des deux grands partis qui, périodiquement, se disputent ces gouvernements; et si la majeure partie du peuple néglige ce travail préliminaire, les abus peuvent s'y faire jour, et occasionner des résultats peu satisfaisants pour tout le peuple en général. Entretenant ces idées et ces sentiments, je regrette qu'une attaque sévère de rhumatisme au pied, qui me fait passablement souffrir, m'empêche de me trouver parmi vous. J'espère cependant que le but de concilier et d'animer les Républicains du "Old Fourth" (4ème ward), le seul à la Nouvelle-Orléans qui ait un Représentant Républicain dans l'Assemblée Générale, sera amené à bonne fin, et que les anciennes amitiés et la bonne entente qui caractérisaient les Républicains du 4e ward seront renouvelées, afin que nous marchions en phalange solide contre nos ennemis, plutôt que contre nous mêmes.

Sincèrement votre,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

La résolution suivante, offerte par Mr. John H. Vigers, a été unanimement adoptée avec enthousiasme:

Résolu, Que nous osons couraieusement et approuvons la nomination du Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback comme Voyer du Port de la Nouvelle-Orléans, et nous remercions chaleureusement son Excellence Chester A. Arthur, Président des Etats Unis, pour cet appointement honorable.

Résolu de plus, Que la résolution ci-dessus soit publiée dans le LOUISIANAIS et le LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN.

R. MALCOM, GEO. JONES, Présidents du Club Central Républicain du 4ème ward.  
C. P. VIGERS, EDW. JACKSON, Secrétaires.

CHOSSES ET AUTRES.

Dans le siècle passé, encore, on avait conservé tous les défauts du XVIIIème siècle, sans en renouveler les beautés. La Mythologie était revenue dans toute sa plénitude, et les écrivains poussaient encore plus loin que sous le règne de Boileau le fanatisme de la règle et la superstition du précepte. Il était interdit d'être original et saisisant en dehors de l'art poétique.

On sacrifiait dix termes justes et expressifs plutôt que de manquer une périphrase.

"Léon Gauthier prétend que Delille fut mort plutôt que de prononcer le mot épique et qu'il faisait, pour éviter ces deux syllabes, un voyage de deux hexamètres," autrement dit, un ver de six pieds.

Voltaire disait un jour au sujet de son siècle:

"Nous sommes bien médiocres en tout genre; ne rougissez-vous pas quelquefois de la décadence où vous voyez notre nation!"

"Nous avons eu un bon moment sous Louis XIV; mais aujourd'hui, nous n'avons que l'opéra comique et mademoiselle Duchapt."

Nous avons nous les voyages au Pôle Nord, et leurs résultats!

Le Kansas a le bonheur d'avoir une loi de tempérance qui interdit la vente de toute espèce de boissons émétales. Depuis que cette loi est en vigueur, la bière a changé de nom: elle s'appelle, "Gomme de mer." Dernièrement, le dialogue suivant avait lieu dans une cour de justice, entre un témoin et l'accusateur public, à propos d'une poursuite intentée à un débitant de bière:

—C'est-à-dire de mer que le prévenu vous a servi ressemblait-elle à la bière?

—Oui.

—Avez-vous trouvé quelque différence entre cette écume de mer et la bière?—Non, aucune.

—Que pensez-vous de la boisson qui vous a été servie?—Je pense qu'elle est bonne.

—Bien, mais, selon vous qu'est-ce que c'est que cette liqueur?—De l'écume de mer.

—Qu'est-ce que l'écume de mer.

—Je ne sais pas; je n'ai jamais vu la mer ni son écume.

—Assez, allez vous asseoir.

Très chic:

—Savez-vous, demandait quelqu'un à la colombe que Noé fit sortir de l'arche et qui lui rapporta une branche d'olivier, était mâle ou femelle?

—Je ne sais pas.

—C'était un mâle parbleu; comment voulez-vous qu'une femelle ait pu tenir le bec fermé pendant tant de temps.

Le Secrétaire Hunt, s'apprête à restaurer la marine des Etats-Unis. Il faut espérer que cette position prise par M. Hunt permettra au Gouvernement de faire en mer, une meilleure figure qu'elle n'en a fait jusqu'ici. L'honneur des architectes du gouvernement, sera sans aucun doute, égal à celui des puissances maritimes de l'Europe.

—Dialogue entre deux chasseurs:

—Savez-vous quel est l'animal qui a le meilleur caractère?

—Je n'en sais rien du tout.

—C'est le chien.

—C'est le chien? Pourquoi?

—Parce qu'il ne se fâche jamais quand on lui fait une "niche," au contraire, il se couche dedans.

—Un "bon mat" qui a déridé des juges: Une femme se plaignait devant le tribunal de simple police de V... des brutalités nombreuses dont son mari la rend victime.

—Quel prétexte prenait-il pour vous battre? lui demanda le président.

—Faites excuse, monsieur le président, répondit la femme, c'était pas un prétexte, c'était un bâton.

FEUILLETON.

Commencé le 26 Novembre.

LES

NUITS DE LA MAISON DOREE.

PAR

PONSON DU TERRAIL.

IX.

—Tu sais bien, ma chère Blanche, lui dit-elle, que je n'ai qu'un but, qu'une préoccupation en ce moment, ton bonheur. Si Raoul de Sannière n'est point l'homme que j'ai rêvé, ou peut-être, ajoute-t-elle en souriant, tu as rêvé toi-même... eh bien! il n'en sera plus question.

—Mais si nous allons chez sa mère...

—Sa mère pas plus que lui ne sait un mot de mes projets.

—Ah! c'est différent. Et tu veux partir ce soir?

—Oui, à moins que tu n'aies un motif sérieux à m'objecter.

—Non, murmura Blanche, qui se reprit à songer au beau cavalier du matin.

La marquise ajouta:

—La terre de madame de Sannière est située en Bourgogne, sur les confins du Nivernais, dans un pays pittoresque appelé le Morvan. C'est là que nous allons.

—Soit! dit Blanche.

Puis, comme si elle eût craint sa mère ne lût au fond de sa pensée, elle se leva et dit:

—Puisqu'il en est ainsi, je vais aller faire mes préparatifs de départ. Au revoir, mère...

Et elle sortit du salon et monta dans sa chambre.

Mais, une fois chez elle, Blanche de Guérigny appuya sa tête dans ses deux mains et se dit:

—C'est étrange! jamais je n'ai éprouvé ce que j'éprouve aujourd'hui... Mon Dieu! mon Dieu!...

Celui qui aurait surpris en ce moment la jeune fille dans cet état d'isolement aurait vu peut-être une larme couler silencieusement à travers ses doigts roses dont elle couvrait son visage.

X.

Cependant, comme midi sonnait, le même jour, un élégant jeune homme descendit de voiture à la porte du restaurant de la Maison Dorée, dans la rue La Fayette.

C'était le même personnage que le major Samuel appelait le petit baron et qui répondait dans le monde au nom de baron de Vaufréland.

—Monsieur le baron, lui dit un des garçons de l'établissement en le saluant avec une respectueuse familiarité, on vous attend là-haut.

—Le major sans doute?

—Oui, monsieur le baron.

—Où est-il?

—Cabinet numéro 3.

Le petit baron grimpa lestement l'escalier, et, en habitué de l'établissement qu'il était, il alla frapper sans hésitation à la porte du cabinet numéro 3.

—Entrez! dit une voix au-dessus.

Le major Samuel déjeunait fort paisiblement d'un rumpsteack et d'une bouteille de vieux médoc, le tout précédé d'une douzaine

d'huitres d'Ostende et de quelques crevettes rouges.

—Ab! là voilà, cher ami, dit-il en voyant entrer le petit baron, tu es exact comme un chronomètre. As-tu dormi, au moins?

—Pas du tout. Vous m'avez dit de si étranges choses ce matin.

—Etranges, mais vraies.

—Cependant je vous avoue que le doute me tient encore...

—C'est parce que tu es à jeun. La faim rend incrédules. Mets-toi là et déjeune...

—Et quand j'aurai déjeuné...

—Tu croiras.

—Bah!

—Ou, si tu doutes, tu ne doutes plus bien longtemps.

—Comment cela?

—Car, dit le major avec un sourire mystérieux, vingt minutes après tu seras dans les bras de ta mère.

—Comment! c'est... tout de suite...

—Le temps de déjeuner et nous partons; à table, baron.

M. de Vaufréland s'assit en face du major et déplaça sa serviette.

Le major continua:

—Ta mère est aveugle, je te l'ai dit. Toi, tu te nommes Raymond.

—Et je me souviens du vieux château de Bretagne.

—C'est cela même. En route, je te ferai une description topographique du lieu, et je te dirai comment tu as été enlevé à ta mère.

—Très-bien.

Le major et le petit baron déjeunèrent à la hâte, avalèrent une tasse de café et allumèrent un cigare.

—Viens, dit alors le major en se levant le premier.

Tous deux descendirent, se tenant par le bras.

M. de Vaufréland avait gardé sa voiture.

C'était un petit coupé bas attelé d'un joli trotteur, une vraie voiture de fils de famille.

—Renvoie donc ton coupé, dit le major au baron.

—Pourquoi?

—Parce que tu es ruiné.

—Hein?

—C'est-à-dire que ta mère te croit dans la misère.

—Mais...

—Et qu'il faut que cela soit ainsi.

—Ah ça! mais nous allons donc à pied?

—Non, nous allons prendre un fiacre.

Et le major appela une voiture de remise qui longeait au pas le boulevard.

—Où allons-nous, bourgeois? demanda le cocher.

—Avenue de Neuilly, 95 répondit le major en prenant le bulletin numéroté.

Cependant après le départ du major, Jeanne l'aveugle était demeurée seule, en proie à une sorte de prostration morale.

Avait-elle bien entendu? Ou bien était-elle le jouet d'un rêve?

Longtemps elle demeura plongée dans son faufileu, la tête dans ses mains et comme paralysée.

Puis ses nerfs crispés se détendirent, son cœur gonflé se serra, ses larmes coulerent, et elle tomba à genoux, murmurant d'une voix brisée:

—Mon fils! mon fils!...

Et les heures passèrent, et son unique servante n'osa point troubler ce recueillement et cette douleur.

Tout à coup l'oreille exercée de la pauvre aveugle fut frappée par un bruit lointain, celui d'une voiture qui s'arrêtait à la porte de la petite maison.

Puis elle entendit retentir la sonnette qui annonçait l'arrivée d'un visiteur.

Et alors son cœur se prit à battre violemment.

Puis encore, des pas d'hommes retentirent dans le vestibule.

Alors l'aveugle se leva, et presque en même temps une porte s'ouvrit.

Un jeune homme, derrière lequel marchait le major Samuel, s'élança vers Jeanne l'aveugle en s'écriant:

—Ma mère! ma mère!

Nous avons laissé notre héros Raymond au club de la "Touche Royale", où il venait de faire une si prodigieuse fortune en quelques coups de cartes.

Malgré les bravos de la galerie, malgré le départ de don Inigo, qui avait si noblement refusé sa revanche, Raymond demeura longtemps dans l'attente d'un homme qui vient de commettre une mauvaise action.

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dec 25 79.



## The Louisianian.

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Senator Kellogg will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

Senator Garland, of Arkansas, has placed the LOUISIANIAN under obligation for a copy of his able speech in the U. S. Senate March 15, 1892, on the Mississippi River Levees.

The retirement from the Navy Department of Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, deprives Louisiana of a valuable member of the Cabinet, and the Government of an able and efficient adviser. It is gratifying to the many friends of the late Secretary, however, that in leaving the Cabinet he does not retire from public life but will be transferred to the honorable post of Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Several communications containing some personal criticisms were sent to our office during the week and will fail to appear in our columns. To save trouble to all concerned in the future, we now give notice that the LOUISIANIAN does not believe in personalities, and will not allow its columns to be used as a medium for such purposes.

We learn that our excellent contemporary the "Peoples Advocate" contains some allusion to our late editor's being given the St. Domingo Consularship in order to rid the State of his presence. If this be true, we wish to deny the statement and to say as a simple matter of justice to Mr. Astwood that he left here over the protest of hosts of friends, among whom are some of the best men in the State of both high and low degree. For our part we say without hesitation that he is an exceptionally brave, independent, and valuable man, and the colored people of Louisiana have been deprived of the services of a fearless and valuable advocate of their rights by his temporary departure for other fields of labor.

THE FLOOD SUBSIDING.—Summing up the situation by the

aid of data furnished by reports from different points in the valley of the Mississippi we are glad to believe that the crisis is past. Between the head waters of the Mississippi river and its affluents, and the mouth of the Ohio River, the rivers are falling and the flood subsiding; while between the mouth of the Ohio and the Jetties, the bank water is running down into the Southern Section of country and causing serious damage. But, from all indications, there is reason to congratulate ourselves that the present overflow has done its worst, and that it will shortly disappear leaving the wide spread disaster it has caused, as a terrible proof to the South of its need for federal protection, and as a cogent reminder to the national government of its duty.

## HEALTH.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTRODUCING THE STUDY OF HYGIENE into the Public and other Schools: Address on the 48th Commencement Day of the Medical Department, University of Louisiana, March 29th, 1892. By STAMFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D.

The foregoing is the title of a very interesting brochure relative to an important topic of common concern; and we hope that it will receive, as it deserves, the serious attention of the reading public.

The author, advertising to the social importance of a general knowledge of the laws of Physiology and its kindred science Hygiene, ably summarizes and incisively represents the wisest thought of the present time. Now, as of old, "Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the street," becoming importunate, she even invades the halls of science, and yet, "no man regardeth her."

Hence, the author properly says: "The familiar proverb, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is, though unquestionably sound in theory, woefully disregarded in practice; as inadequately but forcibly illustrated by the fact that the people demand, and therefore the Medical Colleges now supply doctors, not to prevent, but special-ly and almost exclusively to cure disease. Practice will never conform to the theory, until the people are taught that the knowledge of the means to prevent disease and premature death, that is the science of Hygiene, is now far in advance of its application; and that this science, unlike many others, can never be effectually applied by a few skilled experts, unless it is appreciated, and is also, in considerable degree, practiced by the people. For this reason, sanitarians unite in urging that Hygiene, and therefore Physiology, since the former depends on the latter, should be taught in all schools."

The dominant idea of the thesis is that society must be so trained that the ideas of thorough education represented by the old Greek in junction, "Know thyself," if not realized fully, at least may be approximated to such an extent as not merely to mitigate, but measure-ably to prevent "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to." To reach that result the intelligence of the age demands that our scholastic youth, in addition to their rudimentary branches of education, be taught the laws of health; so that when they become adults they will be able intelligently to obey them.

We are aware that this question like all others is debatable; but our present purpose is to notice its importance—not to discuss its feasibility. Disease and crime being in a great degree concomitant evils, it is the paramount duty of society equally to endeavor to prevent the occurrence of either: the cure of the one, and the punishment of the other being secondary considerations. As Sir James Paget, whom the author quotes, says, in a Lecture delivered at the Royal Institute of Great Britain: "deprive men of fresh air and pure water, of the light of heaven, and of sufficient food and rest, and as surely as their bodies will become dwarfed and pallid and diseased, so surely will their minds degenerate in intellectual and moral power."

The importance of the subject to any community cannot be over-

rated. Even as we write, the attention of our own city authorities is called, by the Board of Health, to the disgraceful condition of a sanitary institution in our midst, which, claiming to be a Small-Pox Hospital, is denounced by the press as a "scandalous pest house." It is to be hoped, therefore, that our public spirited citizens and zealous scientists will not grow weary in well doing; but continue to demonstrate the danger of the ignorance of "the art of keeping one's self alive and well," so generally prevalent; and to point out the methods for its removal.

Appreciating the modesty of the Professor's assertion: "I only echo the voice of the ablest and most distinguished men, who have devoted their lives to sanitary science"—we close his valuable contribution to cotemporary literature with a sense of personal obligation, arising from the conviction that he, too, is dedicating his life and talents, with similar unselfishness: because, having entered into "a desire for learning and knowledge for the benefit and use of men," he regards his profession as "a rich storehouse, for the glory of the Creator, and the relief of man's estate."

## THE COLORED RACE IN THE SOUTH.

The future of the colored race in the South is a very interesting problem; but, inasmuch as the race, like the society of which it is a constituent element, is in a transition state, neither the past condition nor present status of the race affords any positive data whereby to forecast its future. The only inference that can be reasonably drawn is that it has a destiny intimately associated with the natural surroundings in which the providence of God has placed it.

Stolen, originally, from Africa and enslaved on this continent to enable the European races successfully to develop the resources of the new world, the negro and his descendants in this country, for two centuries and a half, were chiefly employed in producing wealth; but not for themselves. Relieved from the incubus of slavery, at length, and measurably restored to their human status, they are now assisting to make history in which there is reason to hope that they may ultimately find honorable mention—the history of social development fostered by popular education, and under the protection of just and impartial laws.

Gradually, the race is adapting itself to its new sphere; and with a consciousness of the complete possession of its constitutional rights will come a full appreciation of its civic duties. Of course, with it, as with the whites, there is friction between old habits and new requirements: between the prejudices of the past and correct ideas that are pressing to supersede them; but fortunately the negro possesses in a marked degree the capacity to adapt himself to the progressive changes of the new order of things out of which a New South is in process of evolution. In proof of the fact we note in the press dispatches that on the 20th ulto, "a Convention of colored men assembled yesterday in Goldsboro North Carolina, composed of 300 delegates from all the heavy negro counties of the State. Resolutions were adopted to the effect, that while we do not favor the abandonment of any the principles of the Republican party, and while we endorse the Administration we hail with pleasure the unmistakable evidence of a liberal movement in North Carolina, and we will support such liberal movement, and will join hands with the liberal men who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and who are willing to bury the dead past, in an earnest effort to build up the State and guarantee to all equal rights and privileges."

This action on the part of the colored people of North Carolina, taken in connection with the progressive movement in the State of Virginia, indicates the line of political development which will, in our opinion, ought to,

take place in every Southern State. The South is the natural home of the colored people. The great bulk of the race is here. Familiar with the soil and the manner of its cultivation they can make a better living here than anywhere else in the world. It is impossible for them to leave here in any great number very soon; and the necessity of establishing harmonious relations with their white fellow-citizens becomes more and more apparent every day. The inauguration of similar movements to those made in Virginia and North Carolina in every Southern State cannot be begun too soon.

## REORGANIZATION.

In obedience to the resolutions of the compromise committee, the Republicans of the city, assuming that an honest and honorable movement had at last been put on foot to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the baneful divisions which have existed in the party in the city for years past, proceeded through their ward organizations on last Saturday to elect delegates to form a parish committee.

In ten of the seventeen wards, so far as we are able to learn, the elections were honestly and properly conducted; and the delegates receiving the highest number of legal votes were returned as elected by the commissioners, and the result acquiesced in by the people. In the other seven wards, the old practices and corrupt methods were resorted to; and hence each of them presented double delegations claiming to be the representatives elect of the people. We are not familiar with the details of the disgraceful proceedings alleged to have been perpetrated in all of these wards but we do know considerable about the conduct of the election in the Fourth Ward; and we do not hesitate to say that the extraordinary methods resorted to in that ward to prevent harmony, is without a parallel in political history. The lateness of the hour at which we write prevents us from furnishing the public with the details of the remarkable performances by which a contest in that ward was doctored up, and the details of the outrages perpetrated upon the voters of the Second Ward by the expulsion from the Committee of their legally elected delegate, Mr. Dean; and other interesting data in regard to the election. But in due time a history of these things will be furnished. In this connection it may not be amiss for the LOUISIANIAN to state that the people need not be discouraged by the result of Saturday's performance, and its outcome. A grave question is still pending for solution in this State, to-wit: The adjustment of the two State Central Committees now in existence; and it is among the probabilities that in settling this vexed question it will be found necessary to make a proper and honest organization in this City, a condition precedent to the unity and harmony of the two State Committees. In the mean time we advise the aggrieved to watch and wait.

## THE CABINET COMPLETED.

President Arthur has at length completed his Cabinet; and in doing so, we think has given additional evidence of that sound judgment which characterizes his official conduct.

The appointment of the Hon. William E. Chandler as Secretary of the Navy, brings into his official family circle an able and discreet counsellor, not only in matters of State but in the more complicated work necessary to the re-establishment of harmony and unity in the party wherever at present it is unfortunately divided by dissension factions which threaten a national calamity in 1884. It shows a just appreciation of the political sagacity and superior executive ability which have been so remarkably demonstrated in Mr. Chandler's career as a statesman.

We have no doubt that his selection as a member of the Cabinet will be not only satisfactory to the party, but will in addition be generally endorsed by public opinion.

Under Mr. Chandler's supervision of the Navy Department, we confidently expect such necessary improvements to be effected as will give to our present inefficient Navy, an importance commensurate with our national rank.

The Hon. H. M. Teller of Colorado, who succeeds Mr. Kirkwood as Secretary of the Interior, has been highly regarded as an United States Senator; and we presume that his excellent business qualifications will be made apparent in the discharge of the complicated details of his Department. Evidently, the President, so far as judicious selection of Constitutional advisers can make it so, intends that his administration of the national government shall be a success.

## SENATOR KELLOGG.

We are pleased to notice that Louisiana's indefatigable representative in Congress, the Hon. W. P. Kellogg, gave notice on the 6th inst., that immediately after the impending bill was disposed of, he would urge consideration of the Mississippi River improvement bill. Also that on his motion a bill for the appointment of two Assistant Appraisers at the port of New Orleans, and another fixing the salary of the Surveyor at \$4500 per annum were passed. To the latter item, the LOUISIANIAN, of course does not object.

In this connection we would call attention to a merited recognition of Senator Kellogg's unwearied efforts in behalf of our State, which appears in the City Item of yesterday.

It says: "Whatever criticism may properly attach to Kellogg during the earlier years of his Senatorial term, he has certainly been commendably active during the present session. His name appears in nearly every day's proceedings in connection with some measure in which this State has an interest. It looks as though he had made up his mind to devote his fine energies to the benefit of his constituents; and as a successful worker he has few equals in the Senate. He is patient, good-natured, apt, indomitably persevering and fertile in resources. We begin to hope that, through the skillful efforts of our whole delegation in Congress, the labors of the present session will result in the adoption of vital measures in which the Southern States which border on the Mississippi river, especially Louisiana, have a deep interest."

## THE CHINESE BILL.

After mature deliberation, President Arthur, for reasons which in the faithful discharge of his Executive authority it was impossible that he should ignore, vetoed the Bill virtually suspending Chinese immigration to this country. Regarding the bill in substance as violative of the spirit of our treaty with China, and therefore a breach of national faith; and considering its undoubtedly injurious effects upon the productive industry of the Pacific slope, as well as upon American commerce with China, we think that the President has acted wisely and well.

Disregarding alike the solicitations of the timorous adherents of his own party, and the vapors of political opponents, President Arthur deserves to be commended for his firmness in conforming his action to the requirements of sound statesmanship, rather than to the dictates of shortsighted political expediency.

Doubtless, to a mere politician the Chinese question is an embarrassing one. The so-called Democracy, eager to catch at any straw, are evidently determined to play it for whatever it is worth. Already counting their chickens before they are hatched, they reckon Oregon, California, Nevada, Colorado, and even New Jersey among their brood in 1884.

But these are mere political ratiocinations which the President, in the performance of official duty, has done well to disregard; yet, while faithful to his convictions of duty, he has been also true to the broad and comprehensive principles of the Republican party, and has given the country assurance of a firmness and independence of character that would never under any circumstances consent to sacri-

fice national honor to party success. Parenthetically, we would remark that if any persons, alarmed at Senator Jones' singular speech on the Chinese Bill, were apprehensive that his utterances reflected at all the views of President Arthur, the veto message ought to have a tranquillizing effect upon their minds. Judging the future by the past we believe that, true to the interests of humanity, whenever duty calls him to their defence, his head will be always level, and his heart in the right place.

## TARDY JUSTICE.

It affords us much pleasure to know that our old friend John L. Lynch of Mississippi has received a just though tardy recognition by the House elections committee as the Representative of the sixth congressional district of Mississippi. While we congratulate our friend Lynch upon his success, and his district in that it will now have an honest representation in Congress, we do not envy the feelings of Gen. Chalmers, if he has any sense of honor, at being ousted from a seat which he has fraudulently occupied. We would like to think that he really believed himself entitled to it; but we can't. The fraud was so notorious that the decent journals of his own party in Mississippi denounced it. In regard to intellectual ability, the State is the gainer by the decision. As a public man, Mr. Lynch is well and widely known throughout the State. Chosen to the Mississippi legislature he was elected and served a term as Speaker with general approbation. He is very popular in his Congressional District, and now that its choice is recognized, will doubtless continue to merit the confidence of his constituents.

## AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

A large mass meeting was held in New York City on the 3rd inst., to protest against the imprisonment of American citizens in British prisons. Mayor Grace presided, and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. S. S. Cox and others. Minister Lowell is being censured on all sides for his seeming indifference to the rights and privileges of American citizens under the British Government.

Major Haggerty, a member of the New York Legislature, now in session, recently said, apropos to an invitation to that body to attend the aforesaid meeting:

"There was a time when James Russell Lowell inspired my heart, when I regarded him as one of the great men of the world—a time when he said:

Marked are one in spirit,  
And an instinct bears along  
Around the earth's electric circle  
The swift flash of right or wrong.  
In the gain or loss of one race  
All the rest have equal claim.

When he uttered these words he was a brave man, but the way he has temporized, the trifling manner in which he has received the protest of Americans who have not organized rebellion against the British Government, or sought to do it, condemns him, in my estimation, as being unworthy to represent a power so magnificent as the United States."

Under monarchical government, the people are either subjects, or serfs: under that of a republic they are citizens. But, in its popular sense, citizenship has a deeper meaning than equality of privileges: it expresses more than nationality—it implies sovereignty. Therefore, as self defense is the first law of nature; so, the highest function of a republican government is to protect its citizens,—whether native-born, or naturalized, at home or abroad—from unlawful molestation. Hence, the indignation felt throughout the country at the arbitrary treatment by the British government of American citizens in Ireland; and the general condemnation of the temporizing attitude of Minister Lowell in regard to what is justly considered an outrage.

Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, U. S. Consul to St. Domingo sailed for his post of duty from New York on last Wednesday.

It is regarded as settled in Washington that Secretary Folger will be the Republican candidate for Governor of New York.

## AN ENDORSEMENT.

The Hon. T. T. Allain having been chosen by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Louisiana for the purpose indicated in the subjoined recommendation, we take pleasure in calling attention to the fact, as a proof that Mr. Allain's services and abilities are recognized not only by his constituency, but by the Republican party of Louisiana at large. In addition to his special mission, there are other matters of importance in which Mr. Allain can be of great service; and it is to be hoped that he will avail himself of his present visit to attend to them.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 5, 1893.

To the Hon. Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana.

The undersigned Republicans and Federal officials here, regard with great pleasure the selection and appointment of Hon. T. T. Allain, a sugar planter and representative Republican of the Parish of Iberville by the Republican Committee of the Third Congressional District of Louisiana, to proceed to Washington D. C. and endeavor to enlist the services of our Senators and Representatives and the National Administration for the purpose of rebuilding and maintaining of the levees of the Mississippi River by the National Government, and we commend him to the attention of the authorities, and trust his mission may be eminently successful.

## Very Respectfully,

(Signed.)  
A. S. Badger, Don A. Pardo,  
Jack Wharton, Ed. C. Billings,  
P. B. S. Pinchback, James Law,  
Saml. Wakefield, A. J. Dumont,  
Robt. F. Guichard, T. B. Stamps,  
M. V. Davis, L. A. Martine.

## ANOTHER SHIP CANAL.

Florida is about to change its geographical classification, and ceasing to be a peninsula will become an island; that is, if the scheme of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Ship Canal Company is realized.

"From the Memphis Avalanche we learn that the company was organized about a year ago. Its capital stock is fixed at \$40,000,000 or \$8,000,000 sterling, or 200,000,000 francs. Judge Fry states that all the preliminary arrangements will be concluded within a month. He is confident that the Government will aid in the prosecution of a work of so great importance, and that the enterprise will prove a success."

The route selected for the canal extends from at or near the mouth of St. John's River, on the Atlantic coast, to the mouth of the Suwanee River on the Gulf. The channel of the St. John's will be used for a considerable distance, necessitating a cut through of 65 miles of land across the peninsula. It is intended to make the canal 200 feet wide at the top, 150 feet at the bottom and 30 feet deep. The estimated cost is \$20,000,000, and the canal can be completed within three years.

It will shorten the distance from the Gulf to the Atlantic ports 814 miles, or 1628 miles on each round trip, besides making it unnecessary for vessels to encounter the dangers or the present route. It gives New Orleans and the Gulf ports almost a direct route to Liverpool, and a straight course to the Mediterranean.

## CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

There are 125 bills before Congress for appropriation for public buildings, the aggregate amount of money asked being \$17,837,000. Five States ask more than \$1,000,000 each. New York demands \$3,150,000, of which \$1,000,000 is desired for the erection of a government building on the site of the old post-office in Nassau street. Brooklyn wishes a \$800,000 postoffice; Rochester one to cost \$300,000; Troy \$250,000, and Syracuse \$200,000. Buffalo asks \$250,000 to enlarge her Customhouse. Texas demands \$1,525,000; Kentucky \$1,181,000. Louisiana stops with an even \$1,000,000. The States asking more than half a million dollars each are California, \$375,000; Illinois, \$750,000; Ohio, \$705,000, and North Carolina, \$520,000.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS.—The following amounts of customs receipts for duties during the month of March were received at the New Orleans Sub-Treasury: Imports, \$443,244 15; miscellaneous, \$13,250 80. Total \$456,501 04. During the month of March, 1891, \$249,169 11 were received for imports, and \$18,610 miscellaneous collections, making a total of \$267,789 98.

Excess of March 1892, over March, 1891, \$188,713 06.







## Louisiana State Lottery.

## TAKE NOTICE

THAT

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON  
AND ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF  
ANY STATE.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.  
Splendid Chance  
FOR A FORTUNE!

THE GRAND MONTHLY  
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,  
CLASS D  
OF THE

LOUISIANA  
STATE LOTTERY  
COMPANY.

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

New Orleans, La.,

ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1882

Will be Drawn Under the Immediate  
Supervision and Manage-  
ment of

Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
OF LOUISIANA, AND

JUBAL A. EARLY,  
OF VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857, Prizes, All Amounting To

\$110,400.

THE DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE  
AT 11 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING

OF TUESDAY, APRIL

11, 1882,

AT THE

Rooms of the Company.

Look at the following Distribution:

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars

Each!

## LIST OF PRIZES

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	\$30,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	5,000
2 PRIZES OF 2,500	5,000
5 do	1,000
100 do	100
500 do	50
1,000 do	20
1,000 do	10

## APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations prizes of \$300	\$2,700
9 do	200
9 do	100
9 do	50

1857 Prizes, amounting to \$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and  
at the Central Office at the Louisiana  
State Lottery Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN,  
New Orleans, La.  
Remit by Postoffice Money Order, New  
York Exchange, or draft on New Orleans.  
Register your letters containing currency, or  
send by express.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Drawing of April 11, 1882.

All The Prizes Are Paid On  
Presentation.

All letters unanswered mean a negative  
reply.  
Application for rates to clubs should  
be made only to the office of the Company  
in New Orleans.  
Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,  
New Orleans, La.

## MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE,  
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.



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Henderson Stokes, Jr., Tyler  
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26 Camp street.

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W. A. Graham, Jr., J. D.  
J. C. Butler, Jr., Chaplain  
Meets 1st Tuesday in each month, at  
No. 26 Camp street.

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A. A. Williams, Jr., Treas.  
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Alex. Scott, Jr., J. D.  
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Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in  
each month at No. 26 Camp street.

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E. Berthelot, Jr., J. W.  
J. V. Labastrie, Jr., Treas.  
William H. Green, Jr., Secy.  
Frank Deslondes, Jr., S. D.  
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Oscar Fernandez, Jr., Chaplain  
J. F. Jolin, Jr., Tyler  
J. E. V. Thomas, Jr., Tyler  
Chas. De Gruy, Jr., Tyler  
Meets 1st Thursday in each month, at  
No. 26, Camp street.

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Alex. Bayne, Jr., S. W.  
A. Benjamin, Jr., J. W.  
W. Taylor, Jr., Treas.  
Adolph Levi, Jr., Secy.  
Joseph Israel, Jr., S. D.  
James Davis, Jr., J. D.  
Alonzo Bell, Jr., Chaplain  
Geo. Thompson, Jr., Tyler  
Wm. Holmes, Jr., Tyler  
Meets 2nd Saturday of each month,  
at Baton Rouge, La.

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Wm. Hamilton, Jr., J. W.  
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James R. Cook, Jr., J. D.  
Wm. Thomas, Jr., Chaplain  
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P. J. Jackson, Jr., Tyler  
Meets 2nd Monday in each month, at  
Monroe, La.

## ST JOHN LODGE NO. 11.

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Nathan W. Kelly, Jr., S. W.  
Wm. E. Harris, Jr., J. W.  
Benjamin Francis, Jr., Treas.  
Gustave Baker, Jr., Secy.  
Wm. Carter, Jr., S. D.  
Jno W. Lockett, Jr., J. D.  
Jos. Thomas, Jr., Stewards  
Alexander Oliver, Jr., Tyler  
Meets 3rd Thursday in each Month at  
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## DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m  
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

## DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m  
Ouachita River, Clara S., 5 p m

## DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m  
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Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m  
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